

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS 115kV PROJECT, MARLBORO COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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ABSTRACT

This study reports on an intensive cultural resources survey of a 2.7 mile corridor in the central portion of Marlboro County, north of the town of Bennettsville, South Carolina. The work, conducted for Mr. Tommy L. Jackson of Central Electric Power Cooperative, is meant to assist this client in complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The tract is to be used by Central Electric Power Cooperative for the construction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons 115kV Transmission Line. The line starts at an existing transmission pole and runs west ending at a substation, which had not been built at the time of this survey (see Trinkley and Southerland 2003 for the assessment of the substation).

This survey was conducted to identify and assess archaeological and historical sites that may be in the project corridor. For this study an area of potential effect (APE) about 0.5 mile around the proposed tract was assumed. The proposed undertaking will require clearing of the corridor, followed by construction of the proposed transmission line. These activities have the potential to affect archaeological and historical sites in the area. It should be noted that the area is currently affected by an existing transmission line.

Consultation with the S.C. Department of Archives and History revealed no previously identified NRHP sites, but seven previously surveyed architectural sites recorded by the Louis Berger Group (McClane and Meyers 2000) were found within the 0.5 mile APE. Site 030-0012.00 and 030-0012.01, the ca. 1905 Level Green United Methodist Church and Cemetery, site 030-0021, late nineteenth to early twentieth century Cox House, site 030-0022, ca. 1930 store/gas station, site 030-0023, ca. 1900 Pate House, and 030-0024, an early twentieth century burned house, were all determined not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Site 030-0020, the ca. 1941 Marlboro Aviation

School/Palmer Field, was determined eligible under Criterion A.

An investigation of the archaeological site files at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology identified six sites. Sites 38ML260, 38ML267, 38ML271, and 38ML275 are all late nineteenth to early twentieth century domestic sites, while 38ML272 is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century refuse area with a prehistoric lithic scatter. 38ML280 is a twentieth century domestic site. All sites were recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register (see McClane and Meyers 2000; Trinkley and Southerland 2003).

The archaeological survey of the corridor incorporated shovel testing at 100-foot intervals along the center line of the corridor which had a right-of-way of 75 feet. All shovel test fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh and the shovel tests were backfilled at the completion of the study. A total of 143 shovel tests were excavated along the corridor. Two archaeological sites (38ML281 and 38ML282) were identified as a result of these investigations. Both sites 38ML281 and 38ML282 have a nineteenth to twentieth century component while 38ML281 also has a Middle Archaic component. Both sites are recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

A survey of public roads within a mile of the proposed undertaking was conducted in an effort to identify any architectural sites over 50 years old which also retained their integrity. Five of the seven originally recorded structures were found during this survey (McClane and Meyers 2000). The remaining two, 030-0022, the ca. 1930 store/gas station, and 030-0024, the early twentieth century burned house, had been destroyed prior to this survey. We concur with the previous determination of not eligible for sites 030-0012.00-01– the Level Green United Methodist Church and Cemetery which had received several alterations, could not contribute to significant local

history and does not possess distinctive physical characteristics, 030-0021—the late nineteenth to early twentieth century Cox house which does not contain significant design characteristics or is likely to yield important historic information, and 030-0023 – the ca. 1900 Pate house which does not contain significant design characteristics or is likely to yield important historic information. The eligible site, 030-0020—Marlboro Aviation School, will not be impacted by the substation due to a line of trees which will provide a shield between the two properties.

In addition, one ca. 1890 house (0716), now used as the Southern Oaks Restaurant, was found within the APE. This house has distinct and significant design characteristics for the area and is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

Finally, it is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the project area during clearing activities. Crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office or to Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures		iv
List of Tables		iv
Introduction		1
Natural Environment		5
<i>Physiography and Geology</i>	5	
<i>Soils</i>	5	
<i>Floristics</i>	6	
<i>Climate</i>	6	
Prehistoric and Historic Synopsis		9
<i>Previous Research</i>	9	
<i>Prehistory of the Region</i>	9	
<i>Historic Overview</i>	12	
Research Methods		17
<i>Archaeological Field Methods</i>	17	
<i>Architectural Survey</i>	17	
<i>Site Evaluation</i>	17	
<i>Laboratory Analysis</i>	19	
Results of Survey		21
<i>Introduction</i>	21	
<i>Archaeological Resources</i>	22	
<i>Historic and Architectural Resources</i>	25	
Conclusions		33
Sources Cited		35

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure

1. Project vicinity in Marlboro County	2
2. Project tract and previously identified sites	3
3. View of fallow fields	5
4. View of bay in the project corridor	6
5. Generalized cultural sequence for South Carolina	10
6. Portion of the Mills' <i>Atlas</i> showing the project area	13
7. Portion of the 1938 <i>General Highway and Transportation Map</i>	14
8. USGS Bennettsville North showing the sites	21
9. Sketch map and soil profile for 38ML281	22
10. View of 38ML282 in a fallow field	23
11. Sketch map and soil profile for 38ML282	24
12. Portion of the <i>General Highway and Transportation Map</i> showing structure	25
13. Level Green United Methodist Church	25
14. Marlboro Aviation School	26
15. View toward substation lot from the Marlboro Aviation School	26
16. Cox house	27
17. View of the Cox house from the corridor	27
18. Lot where the store/gas station once stood	28
19. View of the Pate house	28
20. View of the Pate house from the proposed corridor	29
21. Front view of the Southern Oaks Restaurant	29
22. Oblique view of the Southern Oaks Restaurant	30
23. View of the Southern Oaks Restaurant from corridor	30
24. View of two existing transmission lines from the Southern Oaks Restaurant property	31

LIST OF TABLES

Table

1. Artifacts found at 38ML281	23
2. Artifacts found at 38ML282	24

INTRODUCTION

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Tommy Jackson of Central Electric Power Cooperative. The work was conducted to assist Central Electric Power Cooperative comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The project site consists of a 2.7 mile corridor, located in the central portion of Marlboro County, north of Bennettsville (Figure 1). The corridor will start at an existing transmission pole and will run west to a substation (Figure 2).

The proposed corridor, as previously mentioned, is intended to be used as a transmission route. Landscape alteration, primarily clearing and construction, including erection of new poles, and long-term maintenance of the transmission line, will damage the ground surface and any archaeological resources which may be present in the survey area.

Construction, operation, and maintenance of the transmission line may also have an impact on historic resources in the project area. The project will not directly effect any historic structures (since none are located on the survey corridor), but the completed line may detract from the visual integrity of historic properties, creating what many consider discordant surroundings. As a result, this architectural survey uses an area of potential effect (APE) within a 0.5 mile radius around the proposed survey tract.

This study, however, does not consider any future secondary impact of the project, including increased or expanded development of this portion of Marlboro County.

We were requested by Mr. Tommy Jackson of Central Electric Power Cooperative to conduct a cultural resources survey for the proposed transmission line on April 30, 2003. This incorporated a review of the site files at the

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. As a result of that work, six sites (38ML260, 38ML267, 38ML271, 38ML272, 38ML275, and 38ML280) were recorded in the 0.5 mile APE. Site 38ML260 is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century homesite with existing chimneys and refuse scatter, 38ML267 is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century refuse area, 38ML271 is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century domestic site, 38ML272 is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century refuse area and prehistoric lithic scatter, and 38ML275 is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century refuse scatter. Site 38ML280 is a twentieth century domestic site. All six sites have been previously recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (McClane and Meyers 2000; Trinkley and Southerland 2003).

In addition, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History GIS was consulted to check for any NRHP buildings, districts, structures, sites, or objects in the study area. No NRHP sites were found within 0.5 mile of the survey area. The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (McClane and Meyers 2000) performed an architectural survey for the Federal Correctional Institution which identified seven resources within the 0.5 mile APE. Site 030-0012.00-01 is the ca. 1905 Level Green United Methodist Church and Cemetery which have been both determined not eligible for the NRHP. Site 030-0020 is the ca. 1941 Marlboro Aviation School/Palmer Field which has been determined eligible for the NRHP. Site 030-0021 is the late nineteenth to early twentieth century Cox house which has been determined not eligible for the NRHP. Site 030-0022 is the ca. 1930 store/gas station which has been determined not eligible for the NRHP. Site 030-0023 is the ca. 1900 Pate house which has been determined not eligible for the NRHP. Site 030-0024 is an early twentieth century burned house which was determined not eligible for the NRHP.

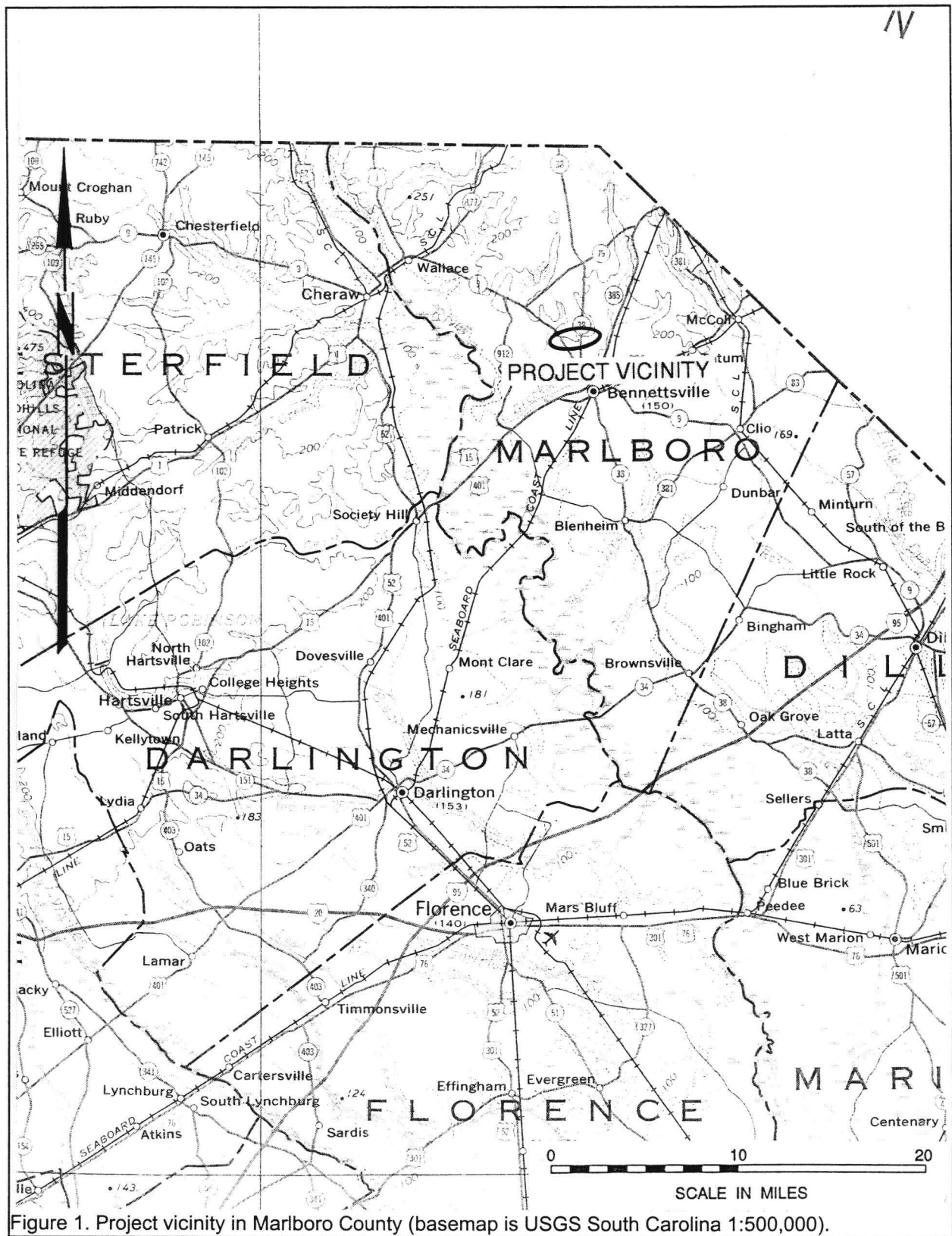


Figure 1. Project vicinity in Marlboro County (basemap is USGS South Carolina 1:500,000).

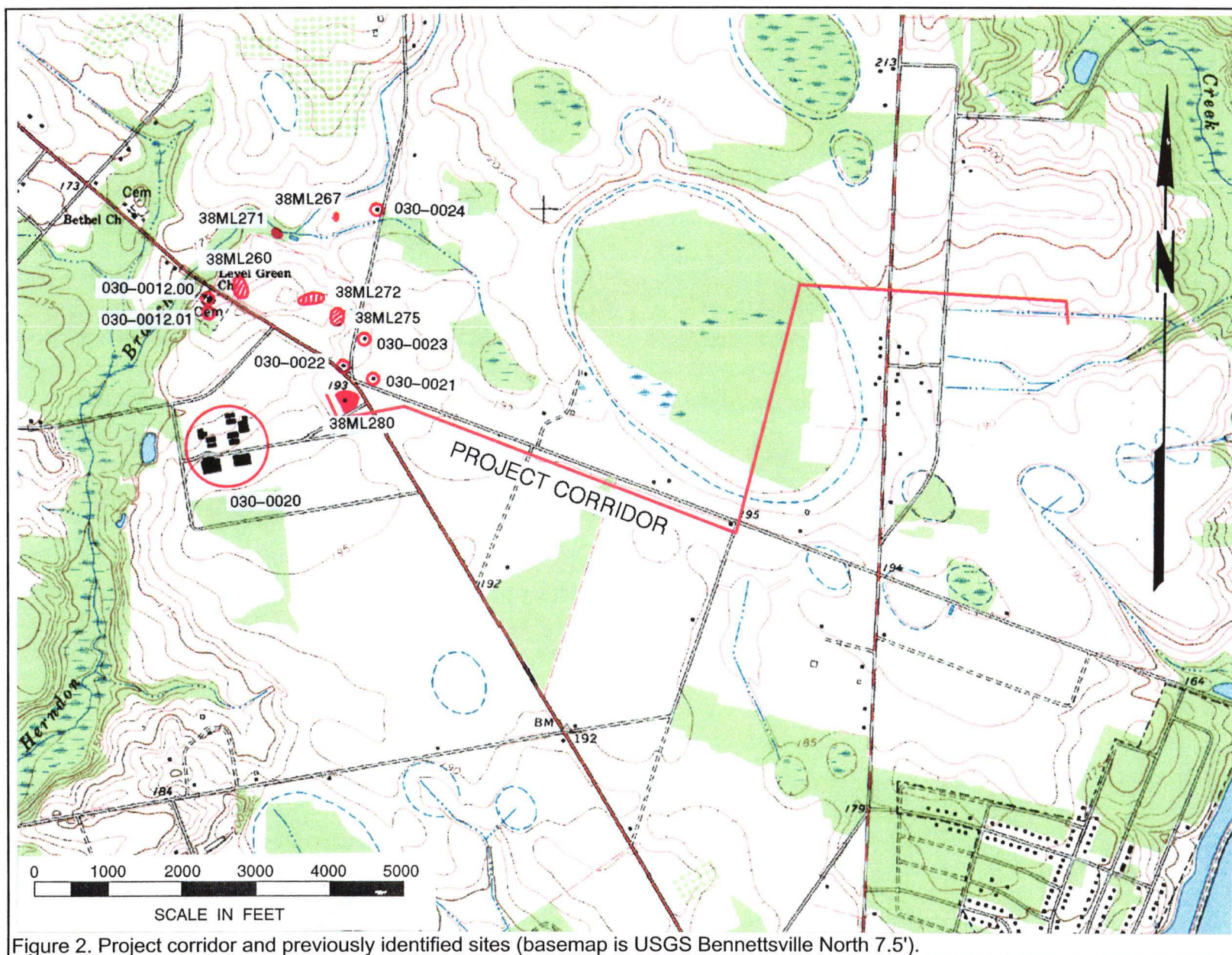


Figure 2. Project corridor and previously identified sites (basemap is USGS Bennettsville North 7.5').

Archival and historical research was limited to a review of secondary sources available in the Chicora Foundation files.

The archaeological survey was conducted on May 28, 2003 by Mr. Tom Covington and Ms. Nicole Southerland under the direction of Dr. Michael Trinkley and revealed two archaeological sites. Report production was conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina from January 29-31, 2003.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Physiography and Geology

The survey tract is situated in the Upper Coastal Plain, south of the Fall Line and the Sand Hills found in the northern corner of the County. Elevations in the Upper Coastal Plain range from 100 to 270 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), with the topography being gently rolling. As Kovacik and Winberry (1987:20) observe, it can be very difficult to distinguish the Upper Coastal Plain from that of the Sand Hills or even the lower Piedmont. The flatter, and almost featureless, Coastal Plain topography is found further to the southeast, south of the Citronelle Escarpment (Orangeburg Scarp).

Marlboro County is drained by the Great Pee Dee River. Originating in North Carolina with the confluence of the Yadkin and Uwharrie rivers near Badin, North Carolina, the Pee Dee crosses the Fall Line in northern Marlboro County and begins its slow movement through a wide, swampy flood plain to the Atlantic Ocean.

Mills observed that the county was dominated by the Pee Dee which, "by its meanders washes the district for sixty miles" (Mills 1972 [1826]:632). The river was navigable for almost its entire distance through Marlboro County and much of the bottomland was cultivated. The smaller drainages "furnish margins of excellent soil; but little of this is yet brought into cultivation (Mills 1972 [1826]:630).

Metamorphic and volcanic rocks of the Carolina Slate Belt outcrop north of the survey area in Anson County, North Carolina and west

along the fall line in Lancaster, northern Chesterfield, and Kershaw counties in South Carolina. Mills referred to these areas as the "granite, or primitive formation" (Mills 1972 [1826]:629). The rest of the district, including the survey area, was part of the "alluvial region" where the "light and sandy" soils were underlaid by a "clay bottom" (Mills 1972 [1826]:630). Today we recognize the complex geology of the Upper Coastal Plain where there are bedded sands overlaying kaolinic clays and clayey, quartzose sands (Murphy 1995:93).

Soils

The survey area is situated near the Pee Dee in an area characterized by the Norfolk-Ruston-Marlboro soil association – soils which have developed from sediments from the Piedmont Plateau and the Coastal Plain (Craft 1965).



Figure 3. View of fallow fields on the survey tract.

The survey area consists of seven soil series – Lakeland sand, Grady loam, Norfolk loamy sand, Ruston loamy sand, Rains sandy loam, Rutlege loam, and Dunbar sandy loam (Craft 1965). Lakeland soils have a surface layer of grayish brown (10YR5/2) loose sand to a depth of 0.8 foot over a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam which can occur over 3.5 feet in depth. This soil has a low permeability, but has a slightly higher fertility level than Lakeland sands with a lower slope which make them suitable for cultivation.

Likewise, Grady loams, Norfolk loamy sands, Ruston loamy sands, and Dunbar sandy loams are all suitable for cultivation. Grady soils have an A1 layer of dark gray (10YR4/1) loam to 0.7 foot in depth over a gray (10YR5/1) clay to 2.3 feet in depth. Norfolk soils have an A1 layer of grayish brown (10YR5/2) sand to 0.7 foot in depth over a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) to 1.2 feet in depth. Ruston soils have a surface layer of dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy sand to a depth of 0.9 foot over a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy loam to a depth of 1.3 feet. The Dunbar Series have an A horizon of dark gray (10YR4/1) sandy loam to a depth of 0.9 foot over a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clay loam to a depth of 1.2 feet.

The remaining soils are poorly drained and occur near the bay along the corridor. Rains soils have an A horizon of very dark gray (10YR3/1) sandy loam to 1.0 foot in depth over a gray (10YR5/1) clay loam to 2.8 feet in depth. Rutlege soils have a surface horizon of black (10YR2/1) loamy sand to 0.9 foot in depth over a very dark gray (10YR3/1) sand to 1.6 feet in depth.



Figure 4. View of bay in the project corridor.

Floristics

In the early nineteenth century Mills comments that the river lands – especially those adjacent to the Great Pee Dee – were dominated by “the finest timber trees, composed of the cypress, sycamore, cotton-tree, the various kinds of oak, sweet gum, hickory, chestnut, poplar, bay, and a number of others” (Mills 1972 [1826]:633). In contrast, the uplands were dominated by pines. This situation is largely unchanged today. On the bluffs overlooking the rivers there is a pine-hardwood community dominated by loblolly pine, hickory, and various oaks. On the lower slopes the vegetation is dominated by species tolerant of the wetter conditions, such as white oak, sweet gum, willow oak, and black gum. In the river floodplains there are sweet gum, laurel oak, water hickory, and tupelo (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:45).

The current survey corridor is made up mostly of fallow and cultivated fields. A portion of the corridor runs through a Carolina bay which was made up of hardwoods.

Climate

Mills observed that the initial large planters settled on the rivers and swamps and regarded the small interior sand farmers as "a kind of curiosity, and half savage" (Mills 1972 [1826]:634). Eventually they realized that it was those interior sandy areas with good drainage that reduced the risk of malaria and he reported that "the owners and overseers now fly to these very sand hills, as the sickly months approach."

This portion of South Carolina is dominated by the movement of systems across the country, but there are relatively few complete exchanges of air masses in the summer. This results in few breaks in the midsummer heat, with temperatures ranging from the high 80s to the mid-90s. In contrast, winters are mild and relatively short. There are 46 inches of annual precipitation, with over 22 inches falling in the growing season (Craft 1965).

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SYNOPSIS

Previous Research

Marlboro County is not a particularly well studied part of South Carolina. There are, for example, only 14 reports for the county listed by Derting et al. (1991). Of these, nearly two-thirds (n=9) are the result of relatively small, or at least constrained, surveys associated with compliance projects. The remaining five studies include a county-wide historic preservation plan (of virtually no use archaeologically), two studies on the coffin hardware of the Clio General Store in northern Marlboro County, and two studies of the Cheraw or Pee Dee Indians. None of these studies are specific to the area currently being examined. Only two studies have been performed near the current survey tract. One was for the Federal Correctional Institution (McClane and Meyers 2000) while the other one surveyed the substation associated with the current project corridor (Trinkley and Southerland 2003).

Prehistory of the Region

The Paleoindian period, lasting from 12,000 to 8,000 B.C., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notched projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points, side scrapers, end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977; Williams 1968). The Paleoindian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Artifacts are most frequently found along major river drainages, which Michie interprets to support the concept of an economy "oriented towards the exploitation of now extinct mega-fauna" (Michie 1977:124).

Unfortunately, little is known about Paleoindian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization. Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleoindian groups were at a band level of society (see Service 1966), were nomadic, and were both hunters and foragers. While population density, based on the isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the

period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

The Archaic period, which dates from 8000 to 2000 B.C., does not form a sharp break with the Paleo-Indian period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate and an increase in the diversity of material culture. Associated with this is a reliance on a broad spectrum of small mammals, although the white tailed deer was likely the most commonly exploited mammal. The chronology established by Coe (1964) for the North Carolina Piedmont may be applied with little modification to the South Carolina coastal plain and piedmont. Archaic period assemblages, exemplified by corner-notched and broad-stem projectile points, are fairly common, perhaps because the swamps and drainages offered especially attractive ecotones.

In the Coastal Plain of the South Carolina there is an increase in the quantity of Early Archaic remains, probably associated with an increase in population and associated increase in the intensity of occupation. While Hardaway and Dalton points are typically found as isolated specimens along riverine environments, remains from the following Palmer phase are not only more common, but are also found in both riverine and interriversine settings. Kirks are likewise common in the coastal plain (Goodyear et al. 1979).

The two primary Middle Archaic phases found in the coastal plain are the Morrow Mountain and Guilford (the Stanly and Halifax complexes identified by Coe are rarely encountered). Our best information on the Middle Woodland comes from sites investigated west of the Appalachian Mountains, such as the work in the Little Tennessee River Valley. The work at Middle Archaic river valley sites, with their evidence of a diverse floral and faunal subsistence base, seems to stand in stark

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS 115kV PROJECT

Dates	Period	Sub-Period	Regional Phases		
			COASTAL	MIDDLE SAVANNAH VALLEY	CENTRAL CAROLINA PIEDMONT
1715	HIST.	EARLY	Altamaha		Caraway
1650		LATE	Irene / Pee Dee	Rembert Hollywood	
1100	MISS.	EARLY	Savannah	Lawton Savannah	Dan River Pee Dee
800	WOODLAND	LATE	St. Catherines / Swift Creek		
A.D.		MIDDLE	Wilmington	Sand Tempered Wilmington?	Uwharrie
B.C.			Deptford	Deptford	Yadkin
300		EARLY		Refuge	Badin
1000	ARCHAIC	LATE		Thom's Creek Stallings	
2000				Savannah River Halifax	
3000		MIDDLE		Guilford Morrow Mountain Stanly	
5000	PALEOINDIAN	EARLY			
8000				Kirk Palmer	
10,000				Hardaway	
				Hardaway - Dalton	
12,000			Cumberland	Clovis	Simpson

Figure 5. Generalized cultural sequence for South Carolina.

contrast to Caldwell's Middle Archaic "Old Quartz Industry" of Georgia and South Carolina, where axes, choppers, and ground and polished stone tools are very rare.

The Late Archaic is characterized by the appearance of large, square stemmed Savannah River projectile points (Coe 1964). These people continued the intensive exploitation of the uplands

much like earlier Archaic groups. The bulk of our data for this period, however, comes from work in the Uwharrie region of North Carolina.

The Woodland period begins by definition with the introduction of fired clay pottery about 2000 B.C. along the South Carolina coast (the introduction of pottery, and hence the beginning of the Woodland period, occurs much later in the

Piedmont of South Carolina). It should be noted that many researchers call the period from about 2500 to 1000 B.C. the Late Archaic because of a perceived continuation of the Archaic lifestyle in spite of the manufacture of pottery. Regardless of terminology, the period from 2500 to 1000 B.C. is well documented on the South Carolina coast and is characterized by Stallings (fiber-tempered) pottery. The subsistence economy during this early period was based primarily on deer hunting and fishing, with supplemental inclusions of small mammals, birds, reptiles, and shellfish.

Like the Stallings settlement pattern, Thom's Creek sites are found in a variety of environmental zones and take on several forms. Thom's Creek sites are found throughout the South Carolina Coastal Zone, Coastal Plain, and up to the Fall Line. The sites are found into the North Carolina Coastal Plain, but do not appear to extend southward into Georgia.

In the Coastal Plain drainage of the Savannah River there is a change of settlement, and probably subsistence, away from the riverine focus found in the Stallings Phase (Hanson 1982:13; Stoltman 1974:235-236). Thom's Creek sites are more commonly found in the upland areas and lack evidence of intensive shellfish collection. In the Coastal Zone large, irregular shell middens, small, sparse shell middens; and large "shell rings" are found in the Thom's Creek settlement system.

The Deptford phase, which dates from 1100 B.C. to A.D. 600, is best characterized by fine to coarse sandy paste pottery with a check stamped surface treatment. The Deptford settlement pattern involves both coastal and inland sites.

Inland, sites such as 38AK228-W, 38LX5, 38RD60, and 38BM40 indicate the presence of an extensive Deptford occupation on the Fall Line and the Coastal Plain, although sandy, acidic soils preclude statements on the subsistence base (Anderson 1979; Ryan 1972; Trinkley 1980). These interior or upland Deptford sites, however, are strongly associated with the swamp terrace edge, and this environment is productive not only in nut masts, but also in large mammals such as deer. Perhaps the best data concerning Deptford

"base camps" comes from the Lewis-West site (38AK228-W), where evidence of abundant food remains, storage pit features, elaborate material culture, mortuary behavior, and craft specialization has been reported (Sassaman et al. 1990:96-98).

Throughout much of the Coastal Zone and Coastal Plain north of Charleston, a somewhat different cultural manifestation is observed, related to the "Northern Tradition" (e.g., Caldwell 1958). This recently identified assemblage has been termed Deep Creek and was first identified from northern North Carolina sites (Phelps 1983). The Deep Creek assemblage is characterized by pottery with medium to coarse sand inclusions and surface treatments of cord marking, fabric impressing, simple stamping, and net impressing. Much of this material has been previously designated as the Middle Woodland "Cape Fear" pottery originally typed by South (1976). The Deep Creek wares date from about 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1 in North Carolina, but may date later in South Carolina. The Deep Creek settlement and subsistence systems are poorly known, but appear to be very similar to those identified with the Deptford phase.

The Deep Creek assemblage strongly resembles Deptford both typologically and temporally. It appears this northern tradition of cord and fabric impressions was introduced and gradually accepted by indigenous South Carolina populations. During this time some groups continued making only the older carved paddle-stamped pottery, while others mixed the two styles, and still others (and later all) made exclusively cord and fabric stamped wares.

The Middle Woodland in South Carolina is characterized by a pattern of settlement mobility and short-term occupation. On the southern coast it is associated with the Wilmington phase, while on the northern coast it is recognized by the presence of Hanover, McClellanville or Santee, and Mount Pleasant assemblages. The best data concerning Middle Woodland Coastal Zone assemblages comes from Phelps' (1983:32-33) work in North Carolina. Associated items include a small variety of the Roanoke Large Triangular points (Coe 1964:110-111), sandstone abraders, shell pendants, polished stone gorgets, celts, and woven marsh mats. Significantly, both primary

inhumations and cremations are found.

On the Coastal Plain of South Carolina, researchers are finding evidence of a Middle Woodland Yadkin assemblage, best known from Coe's work at the Doerschuk site in North Carolina (Coe 1964:25-26). Yadkin pottery is characterized by a crushed quartz temper and cord marked, fabric impressed, and linear check stamped surface treatments. The Yadkin ceramics are associated with medium-sized triangular points, although Oliver (1981) suggests that a continuation of the Piedmont Stemmed Tradition to at least A.D. 300 coexisted with this Triangular Tradition. The Yadkin series in South Carolina was first observed by Ward (1978, 1983) from the White's Creek drainage in Marlboro County, South Carolina. Since then, a large Yadkin village has been identified by DePratter at the Dunlap site (38DA66) in Darlington County, South Carolina (Chester DePratter, personal communication 1985) and Blanton et al. (1986) have excavated a small Yadkin site (38SU83) in Sumter County, South Carolina. Research at 38FL249 on the Roche Carolina tract in northern Florence County revealed an assemblage including Badin, Yadkin, and Wilmington wares (Trinkley et al. 1993:85-102). Anderson et al. (1982:299-302) offer additional typological assessments of the Yadkin wares in South Carolina.

Over the years the suggestion that Cape Fear might be replaced by such types as Deep Creek and Mount Pleasant has raised considerable controversy. Taylor, for example, rejects the use of the North Carolina types in favor of those developed by Anderson et al. (1982) from their work at Mattassee Lake in Berkeley County (Taylor 1984:80). Cable (1991) is even less generous in his denouncement of ceramic constructs developed nearly a decade ago, also favoring adoption of the Mattassee Lake typology and chronology. This construct, recognizing five phases (Deptford I - III, McClellanville, and Santee I), uses a type variety system.

Regardless of terminology, these Middle Woodland Coastal Plain and Coastal Zone phases continue the Early Woodland Deptford pattern of mobility. While sites are found all along the coast and inland to the Fall Line, shell midden sites evidence sparse shell and artifacts. Gone are the

abundant shell tools, worked bone items, and clay balls. Recent investigations at Coastal Zone sites such as 38BU747 and 38BU1214, however, have provided some evidence of worked bone and shell items at Deptford phase middens (see Trinkley 1990).

In many respects the South Carolina Late Woodland may be characterized as a continuation of previous Middle Woodland cultural assemblages. While outside the Carolinas there were major cultural changes, such as the continued development and elaboration of agriculture, the Carolina groups settled into a lifeway not appreciably different from that observed for the previous 500 to 700 years (cf. Sassaman et al. 1990:14-15). This situation would remain unchanged until the development of the South Appalachian Mississippian complex (see Ferguson 1971).

The South Appalachian Mississippian Period (ca. A.D. 1100 to 1640) is the most elaborate level of culture attained by the native inhabitants and is followed by cultural disintegration brought about largely by European disease. The period is characterized by complicated stamped pottery, complex social organization, agriculture, and the construction of temple mounds and ceremonial centers. The earliest phases include the Savannah and Pee Dee (A.D. 1200 to 1550).

Historic Overview

The early history of Marlboro was succinctly presented by Mills:

Soon after Braddock's defeat [reference to General Edward Braddock and his disastrous defeat in the Ohio Valley at the hands of the French] the frontier inhabitants of Virginia and Pennsylvania began to move southwardly; and this section of the state was settled by a few of them. The progress of population was slow previous to the Indian treaty, in 1755; after which it began to increase; but received several checks, until the

close of the revolutionary war, when a considerable accession took place (Mills 1972 [1826]:629).

Much of this early settlement occurred in the area called Welsh Neck or Tract. Not strictly a township, a large portion, from Crooked Creek to Hunt's Bluff, had been granted in small parcels by 1746 to such individuals as Daniel Lewis, Samuel Wilds, and Daniel James. These, and other Welch, came largely from Pennsylvania, attracted by the possibility of plants and crops such as hemp, flax, wheat, and barley (Wallace 1951:155).

McColl remarked that the first court house, built about 1787, was located near the Pee Dee River:

very near the road to Gardner's Bluff, not very far from the river and very close to the present cross roads leading from Bennettsville to Gardner's Bluff and from Evans' or Matheson's Mill to Cheraw (McColl n.d.:78).

Mills also notes that the court house was built close to the banks of Crooked Creek and remarked that:

there was built there three or four stores, and five or six dwelling houses, but no tavern. The village was called Winfieldsville (Mills 1972 [1826]:631).

Mills also observed that the earliest settlements were consistently located along the Pee Dee River, an area thought, at the time, to be healthy. In fact, "the inhabitant of the sandy interior was deemed, upon the river, a king of curiosity, and half savage" (Mills 1972 [1826]:634). As the years passed, however, the planters began moving inland, into the sand hills, to get away from the swamps and the associated fevers and miasmas. Consequently, the court house was moved to its current location in Bennettsville in 1818. A brick court house and jail were erected in 1821 (rebuilt in 1852, 1885, and 1952). Bennettsville, named for Governor Thomas Bennett (1820-1822), remained a sleepy, small town until after the Civil War.

One author remarked that:

Prior to the war the citizens of the sand hill section did but little in an agricultural way, and their main industry was the raising of cattle and hogs, which roamed at large through the extensive forests (Gibson 1902:5).

Where agriculture was practiced, it is clear from Mills that it was of the most ruthless kind:

the same ruinous system of cultivation practiced in other places is prevalent here. One piece of land after another is exhausted, and abandoned; nothing like farming; no husbandry of the natural advantages of the soil; forest after

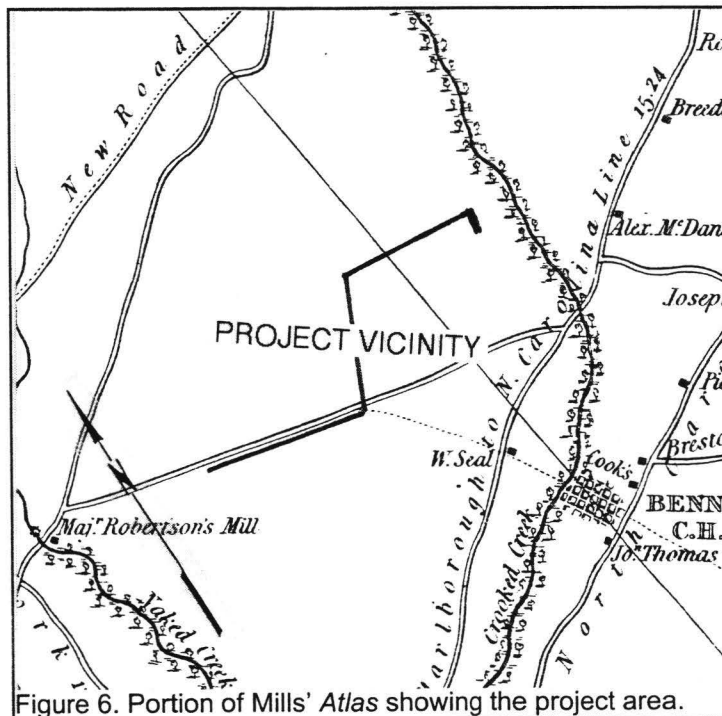


Figure 6. Portion of Mills' Atlas showing the project area.

forest is felled, and reduced to ashes, without regard to the consequences of such waste (Mills 1972 [1826]:637).

Mills' *Atlas* of 1825 (Figure 6) shows no settlement in the survey area. In fact, very few settlements are shown in the surrounding area.

Prior to the Civil War many areas of Marlboro District became well known for their extensive mills, including those of General Thomas, Major Robinson, and Major Pledger (Mills 1972 [1826]:632). About five miles north of Bennettsville Mr. Meekins Townsend built a water powered cotton mill on Crooked Creek. Gibson notes that, "a beautiful factory village occupied the high sandy level ridge east of the mill," and that the mill burned shortly before the Civil War (Gibson 1902:16).

In 1850, on the verge of the Civil War, Marlboro County was about evenly divided between whites and African American slaves (5033 to 5600). With 621 farms, only six counties had a smaller agricultural base. In spite of this, Marlboro ranked 16th in cotton production, with 9501 bales. Other significant crops included Indian corn and wheat (DeBow 1854:304-305).

The Civil War was not particularly kind to Marlboro. Sherman's army passed through the county on its way from Columbia, South Carolina to Fayetteville, North Carolina. Nearly all the ginneries, some of the mills, and many of the residences were destroyed. Sherman and Howard both had their camps along Crooked Creek, in the vicinity of Goodwin's Upper and Lower Mills.

Like elsewhere in South Carolina the economy of Marlboro County was essentially destroyed. Renting and wage labor were the most common forms of black farm labor as late as 1884, although there were about 100 farms comprising 3000 acres owned by blacks (compared to about 6000 acres in 200 farms owned by whites) (Anonymous 1884). Significantly, 200 gins, 44 lumber mills, and 16 flour or

grist mills were in operation only 20 years after the Civil War.

Col. C.S. McColl established a thriving mercantile business in the 1870s and eventually owned at least nine plantations, including Appin, Dundee, Steward, Islay, Pipkin, Cook, Ervin, Spears, and Cotton Hill. Described as a "100 plow" farm, as late as 1901 he planted 1600 acres in cotton, 600 acres in corn, and 300 acres in wheat and oats. He produced over 1000 bales of cotton a year and 1100 pounds of cotton seed per acre. Gibson remarks:

his mill . . . is only 2½ miles west of town, on Crooked Creek, very fine water power, splendid ginnery and corn mill. The pond is well stocked with fish and the numerous ducks afford exhilarating and enjoyable sport (Gibson 1902:7).

McColl's amalgamation of plantations, however, was unusual and most agriculture was conducted by "two, three, or four plows," where the farms are small and largely worked only their owner (Gibson

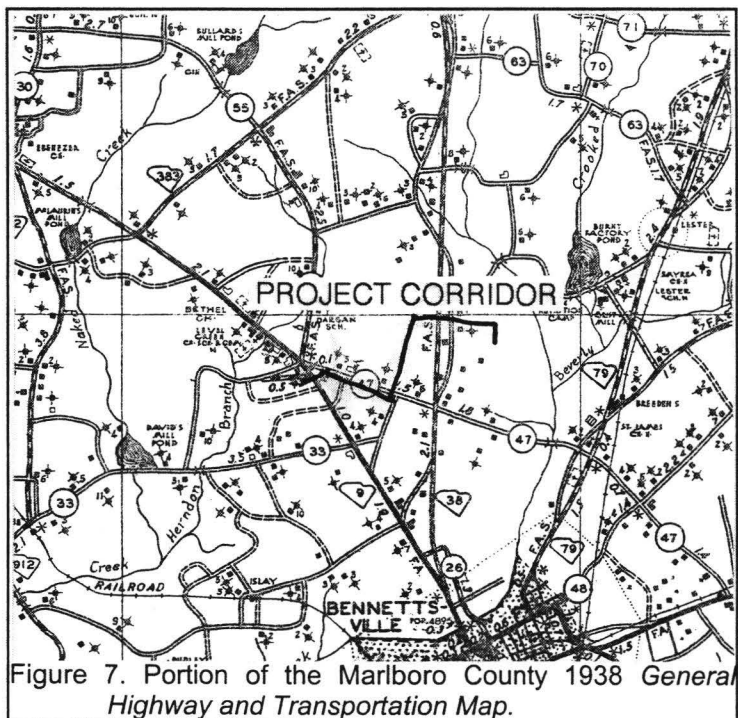


Figure 7. Portion of the Marlboro County 1938 General Highway and Transportation Map.

1902:7).

The number of Marlboro farms operated by owners declined from 818 in 1900 to 697 in 1910 and 454 by 1930. Through this period the number of acres of cotton remained steady between 86,000 and 82,000 acres, although the yields fell dramatically from over 74,000 bales to less than 34,000 bales (Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1010 and Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930).

The 1938 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Marlboro County* (Figure 7) reveals one structure that appears to be in the survey area. No standing structures are presently in the survey corridor. Late nineteenth to twentieth century artifacts were found where this structure is reported to have been (see discussion of 38ML282).

RESEARCH METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 100-foot intervals along the center line of the corridor which had a right-of-way of 75 feet.

All soil would be screened through ¼-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially by transect. Each test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1.0 foot or until subsoil was encountered. All cultural remains would be collected, except for mortar and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

Should sites (defined by the presence of three or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 50 foot area) be identified, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. These tests would be placed at 25 to 50 feet intervals in a simple cruciform pattern until two consecutive negative shovel tests were encountered. The information required for completion of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigators.

These proposed techniques were implemented with no significant modifications. As previously reported, the survey area was located mostly along fallow and cultivated fields. A total of 143 shovel tests were excavated.

Sites would be evaluated for further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the lead agency in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

Analysis of collections would follow professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains.

Architectural Survey

As previously discussed, we elected to use a 0.5 mile area of potential effect (APE). The terrain is flat with no significant high points in which to see the corridor. In addition, a busy four lane highway and existing transmission lines currently affect the area. The architectural survey would record buildings, sites, structures, and objects which appeared to have been constructed before 1950. Typical of such projects, this survey recorded only those which "retain some measure of its historic integrity" (Vivian n.d.:5) and which were visible from public roads.

For each identified resource we would complete a Statewide Survey Site Form and at least two representative photographs were taken. Permanent control numbers would be assigned by the Survey Staff of the S.C. Department of Archives and History at the conclusion of the study. The Site Forms for the resources identified during this study would be submitted to the S.C. Department of Archives and History.

Site Evaluation

Archaeological sites will be evaluated for further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the lead federal agency, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places is described by 36CFR60.4, which states:

the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

National Register Bulletin 36 (Townsend et al. 1993) provides an evaluative process that contains five steps for forming a clearly defined explicit rationale for either the site's eligibility or lack of eligibility. Briefly, these steps are:

- identification of the site's data sets or categories of archaeological information such as ceramics, lithics, subsistence remains, architectural remains, or sub-surface features;
- identification of the historic context applicable to the site, providing a framework for the evaluative process;

- identification of the important research questions the site might be able to address, given the data sets and the context;

- evaluation of the site's archaeological integrity to ensure that the data sets were sufficiently well preserved to address the research questions; and

- identification of important research questions among all of those which might be asked and answered at the site.

This approach, of course, has been developed for use documenting eligibility of sites being actually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places where the evaluative process must stand alone, with relatively little reference to other documentation and where typically only one site is being considered. As a result, some aspects of the evaluative process have been summarized, but we have tried to focus on an archaeological site's ability to address significant research topics within the context of its available data sets.

For architectural sites the evaluative process was somewhat different. Given the relatively limited architectural data available for most of the properties, we focus on evaluating these sites using National Register Criterion C, looking at the site's "distinctive characteristics." Key to this concept is the issue of integrity. This means that the property needs to have retained, essentially intact, its physical identity from the historic period.

Particular attention would be given to the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Design includes the organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. As *National Register Bulletin 36* observes, "Recognizability of a property, or the ability of a property to convey its significance, depends largely upon the degree to which the design of the property is intact" (Townsend et al. 1993:18). Workmanship is evidence of the artisan's labor and skill and can apply to either the entire property or to specific features of the

property. Finally, materials — the physical items used on and in the property — are “of paramount importance under Criterion C” (Townsend et al. 1993:19). Integrity here is reflected by maintenance of the original material and avoidance of replacement materials.

Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories. These materials have been catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the closest regional repository. The site forms for the identified sites have been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Field notes have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology as soon as the project is complete.

RESULTS OF SURVEY

Introduction

As a result of this cultural resources survey two sites (38ML281 and 38ML282) were identified. Both sites are recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places due to lack of integrity and inability to address significant research questions.

The seven previously identified resources recorded by The Louis Berger Group (McClane and Meyers 2000) were re-evaluated due to the proximity of some of the resources to the current survey corridor.

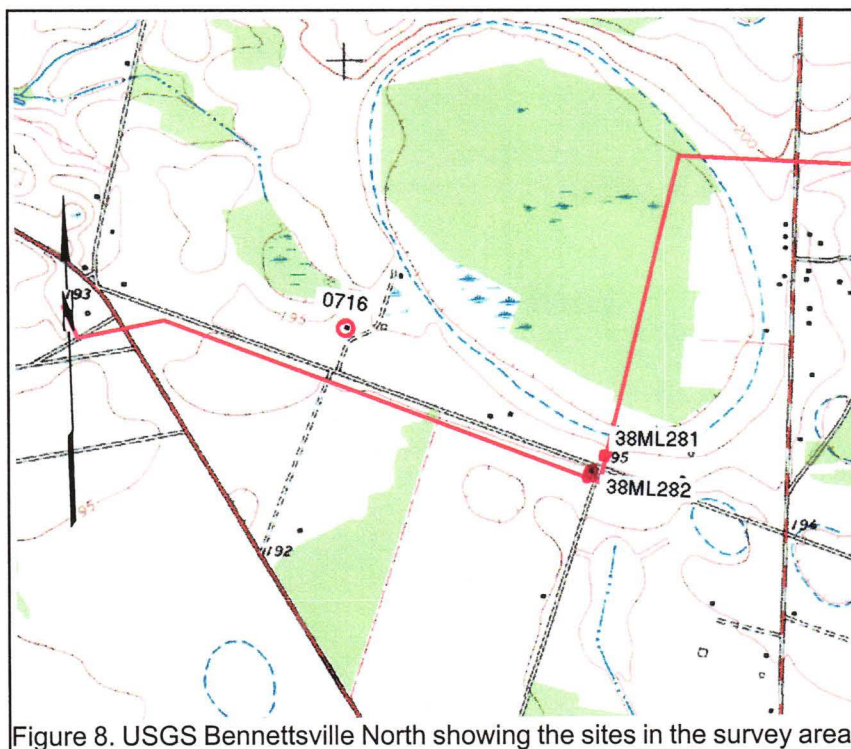
Two of the resources, 030-0022, the ca. 1930 store/gas station and 030-0024, the early twentieth century burned house, were no longer standing.

The Marlboro Aviation School, 030-0020, while determined eligible for the National Register, will be shielded from view by a line of pines between the two properties.

We concur with the determinations of not eligible for the remaining structures. The ca. 1905 Level Green United Methodist Church and Cemetery (030-0012.00-01) has received several alterations and does not contribute to significant local history. In addition, these resources cannot be seen from the current survey area. The late nineteenth to early twentieth century Cox house (030-0021) has received several alterations to its structure and it also does not

contribute to significant local history. Although located across the street from the survey area, the house is shielded by pines and the substation will not be clearly visible from the property. The ca. 1900 Pate house does not contain any significant architectural details or contributes to significant local history. Although the house is in direct view of the substation, it is unlikely the substation will have any measurable affect given the busy four lane highway that currently divides the properties.

The Southern Oaks Restaurant (0716), a ca. 1890 house, which was identified during the current survey, has distinct architectural characteristics and exhibits very minor modifications except for changes to the rear of the structure (largely associated with its adaptive reuse as a restaurant). This house is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic



Places. Although the transmission line will be a visual obtrusion, the area has already been affected by other transmission lines.

Archaeological Resources

38ML281

Site 38ML281 is a nineteenth to twentieth century domestic site and Middle Archaic scatter situated on level topography at an elevation of

about 195 feet AMSL (Figure 8). Vegetation in the area consists of fallow and cultivated fields.

Shovel testing was performed at the originally proposed 100-foot intervals with none of the five shovel tests performed in the survey area positive. All the material was found on the surface in an area measuring about 75 feet east-west by 100 feet north-south. A list of the artifacts noted on the surface is provided in Table 1.

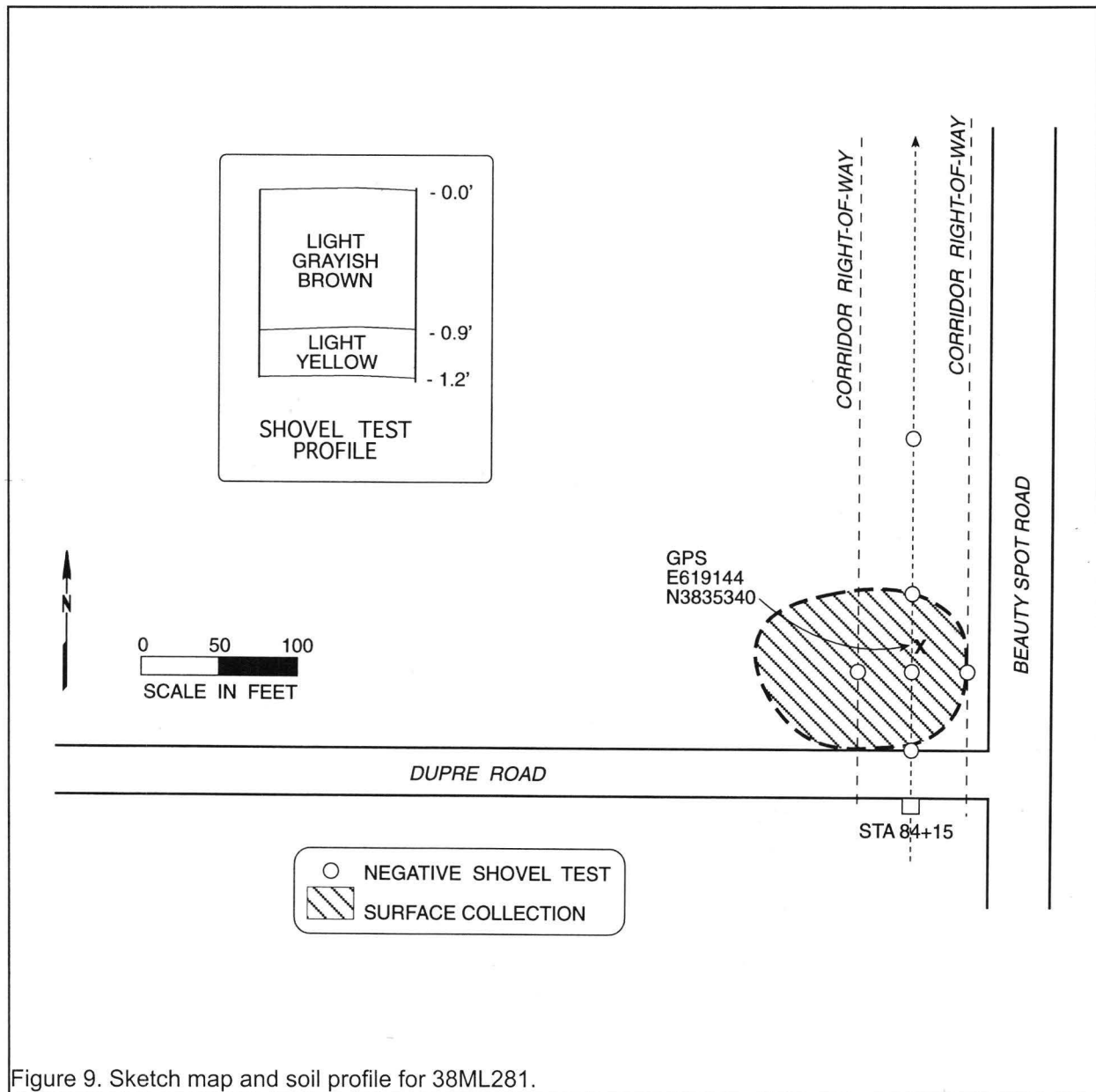


Figure 9. Sketch map and soil profile for 38ML281.

RESULTS OF SURVEY

Table 1.
Artifacts found at 38ML281

		Surface
Kitchenware	Whiteware, hand-painted	1
	Whiteware, undecorated	2
	Whiteware, blue edge	2
	Glass, aqua	1
Prehistoric	Morrow Mountain Projectile Point	1
	Flakes, metavolcanic	9
	Orthoquartzite chunk	1
TOTAL		17

questions pertinent to either the Middle Archaic or early twentieth century farming.

This site is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No additional management activity is recommended pending the review and concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Office.

38ML282

Site 38ML282 consists of a surface scatter of nineteenth to twentieth century remains. It is situated on level topography at an elevation of about 195 feet AMSL. Topography in the area is relatively flat with fallow and cultivated fields in the surrounding region (Figure 10).

Although shovel testing was performed at 100-foot intervals with Shovel Tests 84 and 85 running through the area, the site was initially discovered by its surface materials. Close interval testing was performed at 50-foot intervals along the cardinal directions, but none of the five tests in the

Shovel tests in this area tend to produce Ruston loamy sands which have a surface layer of dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy sand to a depth of 0.9 foot over a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy loam to a depth of 1.3 feet.

The artifacts recovered from this site point to a prehistoric component of Middle Archaic lithics and a late nineteenth to early twentieth century domestic site. A central GPS UTM for the site is E619194 N3835405 (NAD27 datum).

Very few artifacts were found and the integrity of the site has been damaged by cultivation. This site lacks data sets to address significant research



Figure 10. View of site 38ML282 in a fallow field.

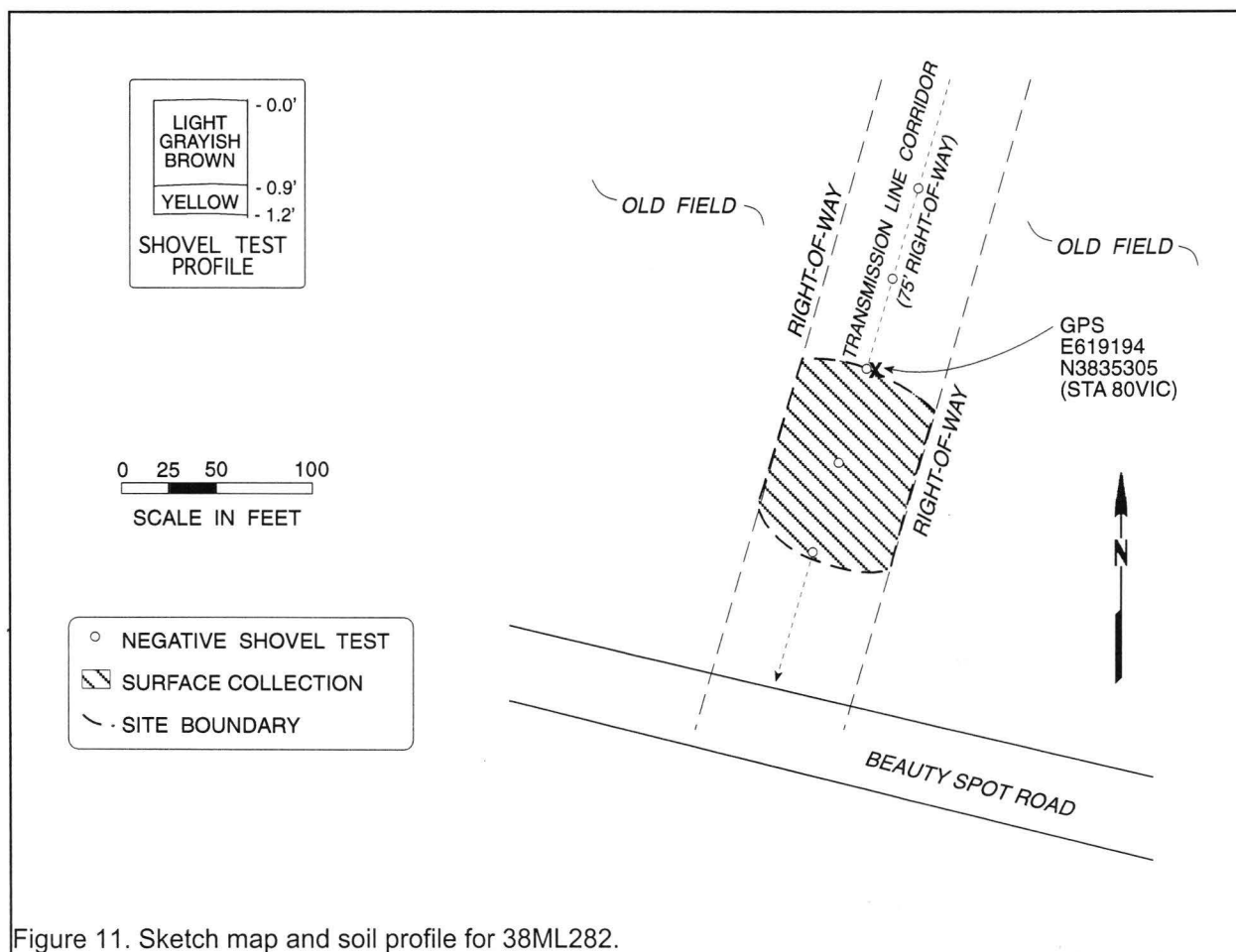


Figure 11. Sketch map and soil profile for 38ML282.

Table 2.
Artifacts found at 38ML282

		Surface
Kitchenware	Whiteware, undecorated	9
	Whiteware, decalcomania	1
	Whiteware, tinted	1
	Whiteware, transfer print	2
	Porcelain	1
	Glass, milk	2
	Glass, cobalt	1
	Glass, aqua	1
	Glass, soda bottle	1
	Glass, dark green	1
	Glass, iridescent finish	1
	Glass, clear molded	2
	Yellowware	1
	Lusterware	1
Other	Marble fragment	1
	UID tin	1
	UID lead	1
	UID metal	2
TOTAL		30

site area were positive. A central UTM coordinate for the site is E619144 N3835340 (NAD27 datum).

Shovel tests in the site area produced profiles which generally resemble Ruston loamy sands which have a surface layer of dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy sand to a depth of 0.9 foot over a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy loam to a depth of 1.3 feet.

As previously mentioned, all the artifacts were found on the surface and produced artifacts dating to the late nineteenth to twentieth century (Table 2). This structure is shown on both the 1938 *General Highway and*

RESULTS OF SURVEY

Transportation Map of Marlboro County (Figure 12) and the modern Bennettsville North topographic map which dates to 1972 (see Figure 8), but the area has been plowed widely dispersing the remains and severely damaging the site's integrity. No subsurface features were found and it is unlikely that the remains recovered will be able to address any significant research questions.

38ML282 is recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No additional management activity is recommended pending the review of the State Historic Preservation Office.

Historic and Architectural Resources

The seven originally identified resources recorded by the Louis Berger Group (McClane and Meyers 2000) and located in the current APE were revisited and current photographs were taken. No additional structures beyond those previously recorded were

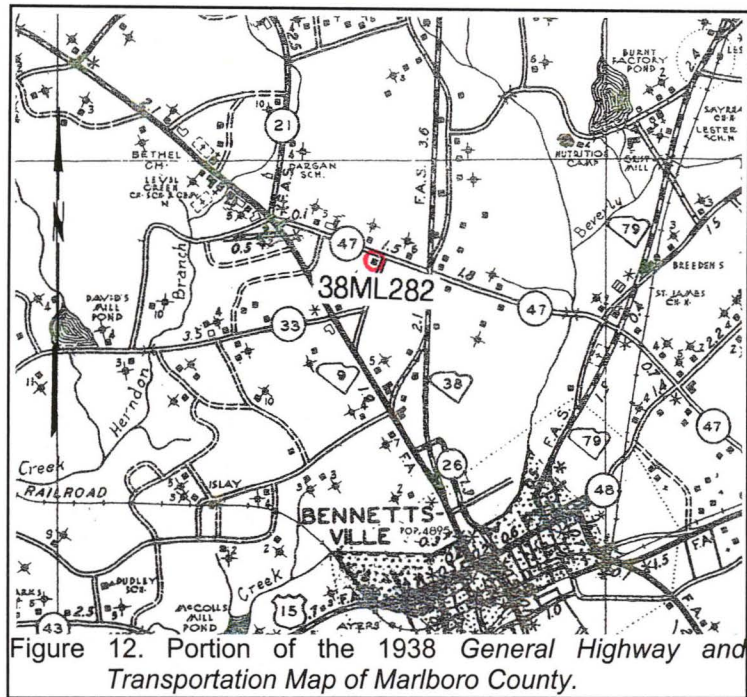


Figure 12. Portion of the 1938 General Highway and Transportation Map of Marlboro County.

identified for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.



Figure 13. Level Green United Methodist Church (030-0012.00).

Resources 030-0012.00 and 030-0012.01, the ca. 1905 Level Green United Methodist Church and Cemetery, were both determined not eligible according to the SHPO GIS (Figure 13). The church had received several alterations including a rear addition in 1979, interior renovations in 1992, and vinyl siding and storm windows in 1993 (McClane and Meyers 2000:58). In addition, the Gothic Revival design is common for the region. The

proposed corridor cannot be seen from the church and cemetery lot, so there will be no adverse effect.

The Marlboro Aviation School, also known as Palmer Field (030-0020) is now the site of the Powell Manufacturing Company (Figure 14). This is the only resource that has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The site dates to 1941 when it was a World War II Army Air Corps training facility (McClane and Meyers 2000: 72). Approximately fifteen buildings are on the site,



Figure 14. Marlboro Aviation School (030-0020).

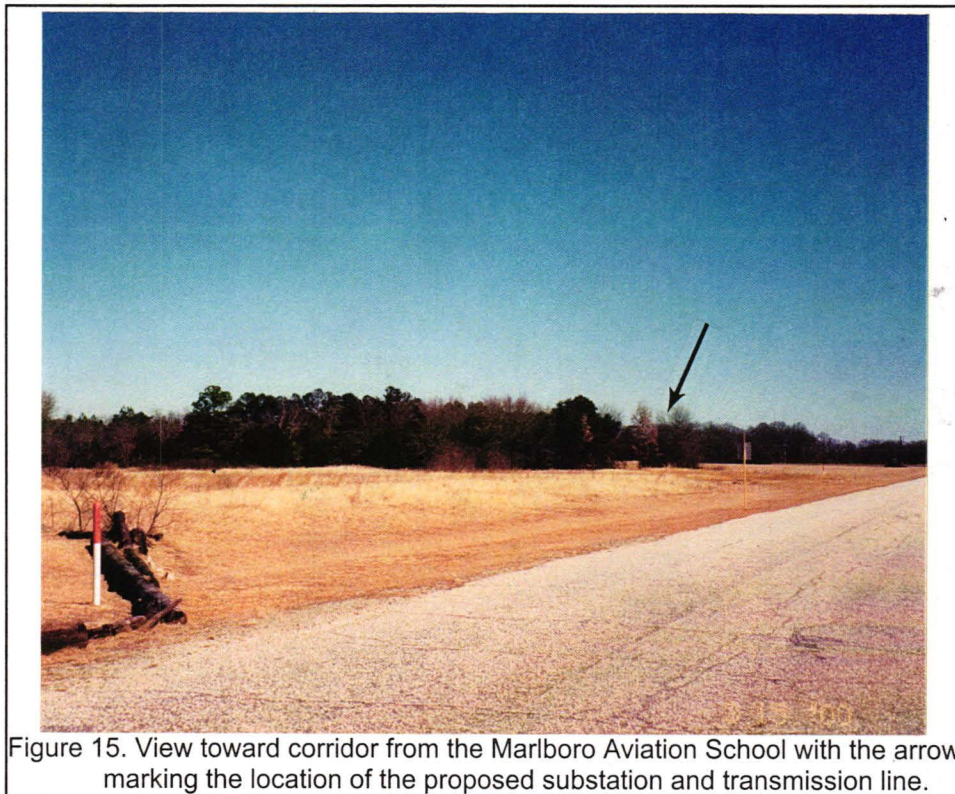


Figure 15. View toward corridor from the Marlboro Aviation School with the arrow marking the location of the proposed substation and transmission line.

which is now used to produce agricultural machinery. The site is within direct view of a portion of the proposed transmission corridor, although a line of trees may shield portions of the substation, which was surveyed in January 2003 (Figure 15). Currently, a transmission line runs next to the property, so the new transmission route, which will be located about 1,200 feet away, will not provide any significant visual impact. The facility is also affected by a busy four lane

highway which runs adjacent. Finally, considering the current use of the facility and its original nature, the substation is not out of character and will not affect the site's integrity of setting or location.

Site 030-0021 is the late nineteenth to early twentieth century Cox house (Figure 16). the house was determined not eligible due to "several additions and alterations" which included a roof addition, a possible second-story porch



Figure 16. Cox house (030-0021), view of the northwest side.



Figure 17. View of the Cox house (030-0021) from the corridor.

enclosure, and the addition of columns as supports (McClane and Meyers 2000:75). Although the house is located across the road from the proposed substation lot and transmission corridor, it is shielded by pine trees (Figure 17). In addition, the road which divides the house lot from the substation lot and transmission corridor is four lanes which denotes a fairly busy highway. The addition of a transmission line will not be clearly visible and the area is rapidly growing with the highway already immediately adjacent

to the structure.

Site 030-0022 was the location of a ca. 1930 store/gas station (Figure 18). The structure no longer exists.

Site 030-0023 is the ca. 1900 Pate house which has been determined not eligible for the National Register (Figure 19). The construction design is common and did not appear to possess any other elements crucial for inclusion on the NRHP (McClane and Meyers 2000:83). This structure can be



Figure 18. Lot where the store/gas station (030-0022) once stood.



Figure 19. View of the Pate house (030-0023).

seen from the current survey corridor, however, the busy four lane highway already creates discordant surroundings, so it is unlikely that a transmission line will have any measurable affect (Figure 20).

Site 030-0024 was an early twentieth century burned house. This structure is no longer standing.

One additional structure was identified within the APE. The Southern Oaks Restaurant (0716) is a ca. 1890

RESULTS OF SURVEY

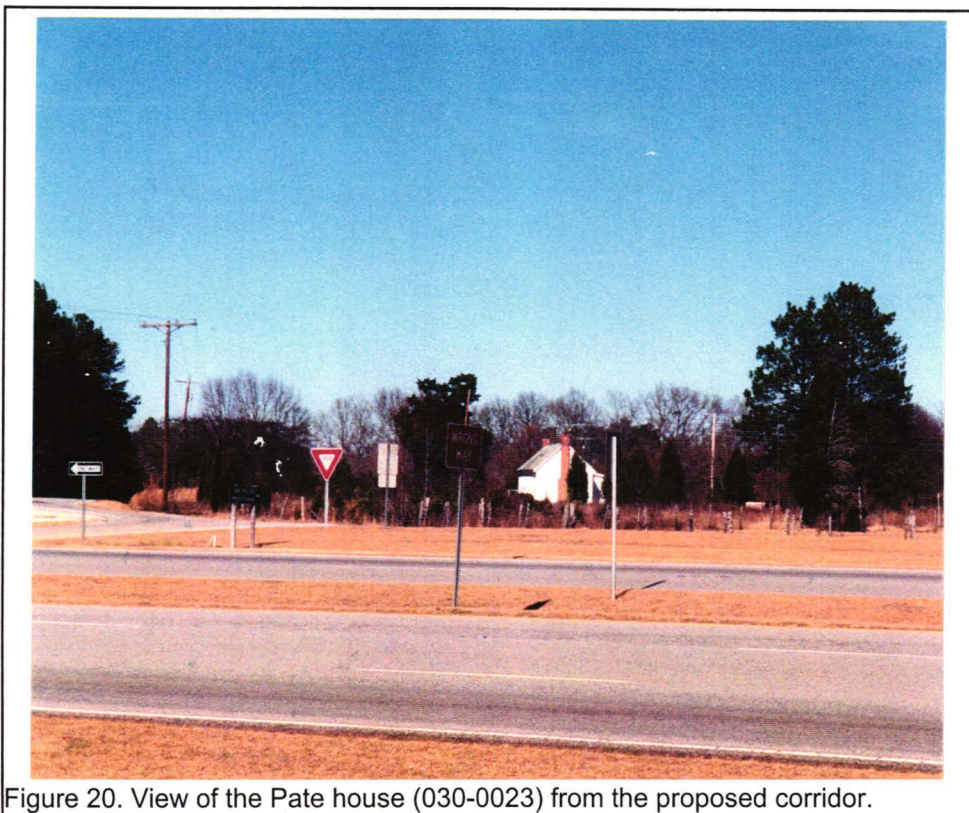


Figure 20. View of the Pate house (030-0023) from the proposed corridor.

transmission line will be a visual obtrusion for the property, which is about 300 feet from the proposed corridor, several transmission routes already affect the area with two different lines which can be seen from the property (Figure 24). It is unlikely that the proposed transmission line will have any further affect on the house.

house located on Beauty Shop Road (Figure 21). This house appears to have been virtually untouched with the exception of some rear additions. Storm windows have also been added. However, the remaining exterior is in excellent condition, with even the original wood columns along the porch. Three outbuildings still stand in the rear of the house in varying conditions. This structure is recommended eligible under Criteria C.

Although the



Figure 21. Front view of the Southern Oaks Restaurant (0716).



Figure 22. Oblique view of the Southern Oaks Restaurant (0716).



Figure 23. View of the Southern Oaks Restaurant (0716) from corridor.



Figure 24. View of two existing transmission lines from the Southern Oaks Restaurant property.

CONCLUSIONS

This study involved the examination of a 2.7 mile corridor for the proposed Federal Bureau of Prisons Transmission Line. The project area is located in the central portion of Marlboro County, north of the town of Bennettsville. This work, conducted for Central Electric Power Cooperative, examined archaeological sites and cultural resources found on the proposed project area and is intended to assist this organization in complying with their historic preservation responsibilities.

The survey consists of an area of fallow fields, cultivated fields, and bays. The archaeological survey which included shovel testing, conducted at 100-foot intervals along the center line of the corridor, revealed two sites 38ML281 and 38ML282. Both sites are nineteenth to twentieth century domestic sites while 38ML281 also has an added Middle Archaic component. Neither site is able to address significant research questions, so are recommended not eligible for the National Register.

The surrounding area is still fairly rural, although four lane highway runs next to a portion the project corridor.

A survey of historic sites was conducted within a 0.5 mile APE. Only one site has been recorded which is eligible for the National

Register, the Marlboro Aviation School (0030-0020). The property has been used for some time as an industrial facility. The proposed transmission line, even if visible, will not affect the integrity of either the setting or location.

One other property has been recommended eligible, the Southern Oaks Restaurant (0716). The ca. 1890 structure contains many physical characteristics and possible historic information which maybe pertinent to the area. There are already to existing transmission lines which affect the property, so it is unlikely that the proposed line will cause any additional effects.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered during construction activities. As always, contractors should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office, or Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No further land altering activities should take place in the vicinity of these discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS 115kV PROJECT

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